(10) Coats, caps, &c., should not be insisted on for school-boys.

(11) As far as possible women teachers should be appointed in classes below Class IV whether in Boys' or Girls' schools.

(12) Most of the teachers in the Northern Range were not paid their salaries for 5 or 6 months. Such irregularities should be stopped and care taken to see that they did not recur.

(13) Fifth and Sixth Forms should be started in the Shertalay English school from the beginning of the next school year. The people were ready to construct any additional building necessary.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. In regard to raising the standard of the school, the Director's report will be called for.

134. Establishment of a Lower Grade English School at Kothamangalam.

Mr. Thariathu Kunjithomman (Member, Muvattupuzha Taluk) prayed for a Lower Grade English school at Kothamangalam and promised, in reply to a query from the Dewan, that he would undertake to place a building at the disposal of the department. The building in which the Girls' school was held was a private one and was available immediately. That building and all necessary appurtenances would be handed over to the department, and in the course of an year, a new building would be put up by the people.

The Member also requested that the Lower Grade English school at Muvattupuzha be raised to a Higher Grade school.

Dewan's reply.—The representation of the Member will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction.

135. Establishment of an English School for Girls at Parur.

Mr. G. Velayudhan Pillai (Member, Parur Taluk) represented that there was great need for an English school for girls at Parur. Though there was no separate school for girls, the desire of the people to get their daughters educated in English was so great that they were sending them to the Higher Grade English school for boys. Lately, the Roman Catholics of the locality opened an English school for girls and, since then, the Director of Public Instruction had ordered that admission to girls in the Government English school should be stopped, the people being asked to send their girls to the Roman Catholic English school for girls. The order of the Director was unjust, as they were unwilling to send their girls to a Christian Mission institution whose professed object was conversion. He, therefore, prayed that a separate English school for girls should be established in Parur and that, till that time, their girls should be allowed admission to the Boys' English school.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

VIII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

136. Hardship caused by the reorganization of the Sirkar Devaswoms.

Mr. Akkiraman Maheswaran Bhattathiri (Member, Jenmi, Quilon Division) complained generally about the revision of *pathivus* for temples and said that the remuneration of *tantris* and other employes for service inside the temple was not sufficient.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

137. Separation of the management of Devaswoms rom the Revenue Department.

Mr. Ousep Avira Tharakan (Member, Nominated) submitted that his representation was an old one. The reasons given by Dewan Mr. Gopalachari against the separation were,—

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(1) that, according to the *Thripatidanam* of His Highness Martanda Varma Maha Raja, the State was the property of Sri Padmanabhaswamy, the family deity of the Royal House and that the Devaswom Department should not be separated from the Revenue Department;

(2) that it was against long established usage; and

(3) that the separation would involve a large addition of expenditure out of all proportion to the revenue.

In regard to the first and second arguments, the Member observed that even the pious donor could not have intended the wholesale exclusion, from the Revenue Department, of Christians, Mahomedans, Ezhavas, etc., who formed a large section of the population of the State, when he performed the ceremony of *Thripatidanam*. Further, 60 years after that ceremony, a Christian Dewan took, under Government management, 378 Hindu temples and the affairs of those Hindu temples were once supervised by Christian Tahsildars. Even now one whole Revenue Division was under a Christian (European) Officer who had all the powers of a Dewan Peishkar. The reason of large expenditure, which was urged by Dewan Mr. Rajagopalachari also at the fourth session of the Assembly, could not now be urged successfully as the revenue had considerably increased. The Member did not forget the fact that the expenditure had also swelled to a great extent. The reform he urged on the attention of Government had a vital bearing on the rights of a large section of His Highness' subjects such as Christians, Mahomedans, Ezhavas, etc., who were also tax-payers and it could not be put off any longer, if the grievances of a substantial portion of the population were to be redressed. In conclusion, the Member prayed that, if the reform was withheld solely on the ground of finance, at least a notification be published in the Gazette declaring that all departments of the State service were open to the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja without distinction of caste or religion.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

138. State Charities and Poor House.

Mr. R. Gopala Pillai, B. A. & B. L. (Member, T. I. C., Trivandrum) said that the principal item in State Charities consuming a substantial portion of the State finances comprised the *Oottupuras*, the history of whose foundation had not been clearly and officially explained to the public. In 1030 M. E., a circular was issued restricting the feeding in *Oottupuras* to *bona fide* travellers. That prohibitory mandate was altogether nugatory in effect, and, at the second session of the Assembly when the elected representatives of the people appeared for the first time, the iniquitious character of the institutions was placed before Government. As a result of subsequent representations at the Assembly, Dewan Mr. Rajagopalachari issued a proceedings of Government abolishing some of the *Oottupuras* and reducing the allotments of others, so as to provide for *bona fide* travellers and the resident destitute who had long depended on them and who could not have been set adrift without its amounting to an act of cruelty. The Dewan also added that separate orders would issue in regard to the Agrasala in Trivandrum. It was satisfactory that the number of *Oottupuras* had fallen from 41 to 30. The Member's request was that the feeding of travellers in the *Oottupuras* should be put a stop to altogether without delay and an inquiry should be held to ascertain the number of old and infirm people who were fed by each *Oottu* and see whether it was worth while to maintain those institutions at such great cost for the sake of those few.

As regards the Agrasala, in spite of the reduction in expenditure, it was high time that it was placed on the same level with the Moffussil *Oottupuras*. The feeding of travellers should be stopped. It was regrettable that Government did not choose to place any restriction on the feeding of the resident population at the capital, as in the case of the moffussil *Oottupuras*. That system of indiscriminate feeding had created indolence and had undermined the foundations of the moral and material well-fare of an intellectual race and had also brought into existence and promoted bad blood between class and class. They afforded scope for corruption. Ending them was

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